

# THE Daily Mirror.

J. BURGESS ... Business Manager  
A. C. HOLLAND ... Editor  
F. M. ARMSTRONG ... City Editor

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

This paper receives the Scripps-McLure Telegraphic News Service and Market Reports.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Single Copy ..... 2c  
For Week by Carrier ..... 10c  
By Mail, per year ..... \$4.00  
Semi-Weekly Mirror, per year \$1.00

Both Phones ..... No. 9

**WEATHER**—Rain tonight, possibly snow in northwest portion; colder. Friday rain or snow and colder.

Now that the bandit, Rasuli has been captured, tourist business in Morocco will begin to pick up.

Hicks acted all right while he was under ground, but he behaved very poorly when it came his time to go on the stage.

Does finding a railroad guilty of murder in the first degree mean that that road must be turned into an electric line?

Some one has made the startling discovery that if President Castro dies, there will be a revolution in Venezuela. It is pretty safe to predict a revolution down there almost any time.

The election of Mayor Scherff was about the best investment the people of Marion have made for some time. He draws a \$1,000 salary and last year collected enough in fines to more than pay his salary for three years.

A Zionite, who lost all of his money, by entrusting it into the hands of "Lige Dowie" when one Dowie's closest friends prayed for the unfortunate man over his loss suddenly remembered that was not likely to restore lost money. He evidently came to the conclusion that prayers offered in a case of that kind, "don't get you anything."

Rather an unusual verdict has been returned in Ashtabula county against a railroad. A train was found to be exceeding the speed limit in the city at the time a street car was struck and one man was killed. The coroner now holds the railroad company guilty of murder in the first degree. The question will probably be, was the train crew guilty of the crime or does the blame belong upon the men who made the schedule and instructed the trainmen to make the time.

Taking the report of Mayor Scherff for the first year of his administration as a criterion, people who are not familiar with conditions in Marion, might jump at the conclusion that the morals of the city have been greatly on the decline since he was inducted into office. It is not that at all. Moral conditions in Marion have been greatly improved during the past year, because of the rigid policy which was inaugurated by Mayor Scherff and which have been faithfully maintained by him. Rather he great increase in the amount of fines which have been collected, a certain degree measured the cleaning up which has been done.

Never in the history of this country has there been such a wave of crimes committed by negroes. It matters little whether the crime is committed in the east, west, north, south, there seems to be a negro up in it as the principal actor. This condition has been more noticeable since the summary action

## Club Prices

on Magazines in many cases will save you ABOUT HALF the regular price; submit your list and see what we can do.

**C. G. Wiant**

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

# A Hymn for Today

## MESSIAH'S REIGN

By Alexander Pope



ALEXANDER POPE (London, May 21, 1688-Twickenham, May 30, 1744), the great English poet and satirist, wrote a number of moral and religious pieces, yet no other one has found its way into the hymn books except this, taken from his "Messiah," published in 1712. This selection was printed in the Spectator of that time. Set to the stirring tune arranged from Lwowit and entitled Moscow, it makes a splendid processional, and as such it is in general use at college chapel and similar assemblies. It must be confessed that only recently has the church realized the value of its forceful, triumphant ring.

**R**ISE, crowned with light, imperial Salem, rise!  
Exalt thy towering head, and lift thine eyes;  
See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,  
And break upon thee in a flood of day.

See a long race thy spacious courts adorn;  
See future sons and daughters yet unborn  
In crowding ranks on every side arise,  
Demanding life, impatient for the skies.

See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,  
Walk in the light, and in thy temple bend;  
See thy bright altars thronged with prostrate kings,  
While every land its joyful tribute brings.

The seas shall waste, the skies to smoke decay,  
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away;  
But fixed his word, his saving power remains;  
Thy realms shall last, thy own Messiah reigns!

which was taken by President Roosevelt immediately after the Brownsville affair. Of course there have been crimes committed by negroes ever since the war and even before it, but never has there been such a widespread and varied epidemic as seems to have struck the race during the past few weeks or months.

There must be a cause for this condition. The negro is very much the same that he has always been. His desires are about the same and his inclinations have not changed greatly. It is also noticeable that never since the days of the war has there been so much agitation over the negro and this bringing him into the limelight may be responsible for his gratification of savage instincts. Much is now said about the race question and it is possible at least that a spirit of resentment and revenge has been stirred up and the negro has determined to give more cause for the agitation against him.

If the present agitation of the race question and the crimes upon the part of the black men continue during the coming few years the race question will be brought to an issue sooner than even the pessimists suppose.

Governor Hughes has made a demand upon the legislature for some reforms which have long been recognized as not only desirable but as essential to the future happiness and prosperity of the people of the Empire State, and the legislators of both parties have been taken completely off of their feet. Corporate abuses are the first things to be aimed at and the corporation legislators and senators will have to take some action which will be distasteful to the corporations which they represent, or come out into the open and show their hands. Another recommendation is that the ballots, which were cast in the last election for Mayor of New York be recounted. This is most certainly a magnanimous thing for the governor to do. Mr. Hearst, whom Hughes defeated for the governorship, was the defeated candidate for mayor, and for the governor to urge a move upon the part of the legislature in the interests of Mr. Hearst shows that he is not such a hide-bound partisan as he was painted during the recent campaign. Another thing which Hughes advocates is a law limiting each candidate in the amount of money he may expend while making the race for any office.

The first recommendation is a good one and is along the very same lines of the reform which is sweeping over the country from east to west and from north to south. The second recommendation that the ballots be recounted, is a proposition which the legislature will and should be rather slow in taking hold of. The election of mayor in the city of New York has been settled once, and one contest has been waged. The result of the contest which was inaugurated by Mr. Hearst resulted in a victory for the republican candidate and there is scarcely a doubt but that

a recount of the ballots under the direction of the legislature would have the same result. The third recommendation, to limit each candidate in the amount of money he may spend in making his canvas for votes, is as bad a measure as the Garfield law, which required practically the same thing and which did more to make liars out of the men who ran for office than any other measure. The expenditure of money in a political contest cannot and will not be stopped or regulated.

Governor Hughes has made a start in the right direction, and if he can accomplish the enactment of legislation which will curb the corporations which are operating in New York state, he will have accomplished a good work.

## Drift of Comment

IS THE AMERICAN RAILWAY MANAGER COMPETENT?

The American railway manager has a world wide reputation for ability and efficiency. His genius for administration is lauded at home and looked up to abroad as an example. He is credited with having mastered the great problems of transportation. But is the reputation deserved? Is the American railway executive a success, or in the light of the facts is he a monumental failure? If the testimony of the stock-ticker is taken as final his right to his laurels is indisputable. The railroad man of our nation knows so well how to exploit the financial side of railway development. His genius in that line is unquestioned. In the matter of the physical management of railway properties his record is not satisfactory. It is not too much to say that it is one of lamentable inefficiency. He does not run his trains on time nor run them safely. He shows himself unable to provide cars to meet the wants of the general shipper or to move the staple freight which is the basis of railroad earnings. Grain rots because there are not enough cars to carry it to market and whole communities suffer from cold because the roads fail to supply them with coal.

He does not build sufficient tracks on which to move his trains. His signal devices do not work. He spends millions on new terminals and dumps a trainload of human lives through a drawbridge rendered unsafe by the lack of a few dollars' worth of repairs. He kills the president of his road in a private car with as little compunction as the immigrant passenger and smashes Pullman sleepers and cabooses with equal recklessness. He has made the cheapness of life on our railways a byword and reproach wherever a knowledge of American affairs exists.

Tested by these results—and it is by them that a railway manager's fitness must be judged—he is culpably incompetent. A grocer who could not deliver the goods his customers ordered and poisoned them with goods he did deliver would never be esteemed as a brilliant business success.

Occasionally, as in Cincinnati recently, a minor railroad employee overburdened by responsibility kills himself. Evidence of a similar sentiment to moral obligation in the executive offices of a railroad has not so far been forthcoming. Yet it is there and not in the switch tower or the engine cab that the vital weakness lies which makes the past year's record of railroad operation in the United States one of unparalleled inefficiency.—New York World.

## RACE ISSUES AND THE LAW.

Were all states given to doing their duty by protecting people from lawless mobs, we would hear less about

race wars and riots. Failure to enforce the law is the cause of much of the recent disorders that have again brought the race question most forcibly to public attention and have aroused acrimony and bitterness by no means confined to the immediate localities of the trouble.

Had Texas enforced its own laws by giving a negro corporal of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry charged with murdering a fair trial instead of permitting his murder by a lawless mob, the unfortunate Brownsville, Tex., affair would not have occurred and the riot, perhaps brought on or participated in by a dozen negro soldiers would not have been followed by the discharge of the whole battalion, the great majority of whom are doubtless innocent of any participation in the lawlessness with which lawlessness was met.

Whether or not the president has authority under the constitution to dismiss scores of men from the military service, who are innocent of offense, because of inability to discover a few who are guilty, or whether he is vested with authority to summarily discharge any even guilty men pending such time as their guilt may have been established by proper hearing is not one to be determined by precedent, but by the law, many abuses are caused by a precedent that never should have been established.

Speaking more directly on the subject of race issues and the law, the Philadelphia Press says:

The breaches of discipline in two negro regiments, which have just affronted the country and prejudiced the case of men discharged from the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, would never have occurred, if it will be found in the end, if the officers had done their duty by discipline. Prolonged experience has shown that no regiments are more orderly under efficient discipline than those composed of negroes, and none lapse into more fatal disorder if their officers fail in their duty.

For every undeveloped race, and for every developed race the one remedy for racial disorder and for all other forms of social friction is the efficient discharge of law. Racial friction makes things worse. But at bottom the race issue is one of equal laws and their just and efficient enforcement. Enforce the law in any Southern or Northern State and the vexing issues of race, of industrial difficulties, of mobs and of lynching would all end.

Not one of the various race issues which have suddenly darkened the daily dispatches for a week, but rest on a failure to enforce the law. The duty and burden of this enforcement rest on the States. If they do not discharge it, sooner or later, as in the contempt case now before the Supreme court and in the Twenty-Fifth colored Infantry, the Federal authority will be involved. No one desires this. All dread it. Every American believes in both our States and our Union. But the one and only efficient remedy and protection against either race issue or a change in our system is that the States do their duty in enforcing their own laws.—Manchester News.

## ENDURING MONUMENTS.

Usually when an orator or a writer wants to call attention to something that will endure, he refers to monuments or bronze or granite, and many a perversion has been built upon such firm foundations. But neither bronze nor granite were enduring enough for a western lawyer when he wanted to tell of the importance of the artificial waterways that are being constructed in that part of the country.

The occasion was the trial of the case between Kansas and Colorado. The United States government had intervened to ascertain the rights of the states to divert the water of the Arkansas river. David C. Bowman of Denver was retained by the state of Colorado, and his brief was to show the right of that state, to use the waters of the river for irrigation purposes. He closed his case by quoting a paragraph that for dignified eloquence has seldom been equaled by a writer:

"Although the tomb of Moses is unknown, the traveler of today stakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palaces of the west and wealthiest of monarchs, with their cedar and gold and ivory and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity Himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the magnificent and earthly architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another, but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are molding into dust, but its cisterns and aqueduct remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins, but the Aqua Claudia still pours into the city of Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of the sun, at Tadmor in the wilderness has fallen, but its fountain sparkles in the rays of the morning as when 'thousands of worshippers thronged the lofty colonnades. And if any work of this generation shall rise over the deep ocean, of time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name shall hereafter flash brightest through the mist of antiquity, it will probably be that of the man who in his day sought the happiness of his fellow men, and linked his memory to some new work of national utility or benevolence.'—Springfield O., Daily News.

There were seventy-two lynchings in the United States in 1906. This was seven more than in 1905, but fifteen less than in 1904 and thirty-two less than in 1903. In 1901 there were 135 lynchings and in 1902 the number was ninety-six. Fourteen States were represented in last year's list of lawless executions, Maryland being the furthest north. The distribution of lynchings was as follows:

Alabama 5; Arkansas 4; Florida 6; Georgia 9; Indian Territory 1; Kentucky 3; Louisiana 9; Mississippi 13; Maryland 1; Missouri 3; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 6; Tennessee 2 and Texas 6.

Of the victims of mob vengeance according to a summary prepared by the New Orleans Picayune, one was killed because he carried a pistol, one for stealing a silver dollar one for disorderly conduct, one for robbery, one for improper proposals and one of miscegenation. Murders and assaults, attempted and achieved, were charged in the other cases. Seventy of the victims were negroes one of them being a woman. In North Carolina and in Louisiana each a white man was hanged.

As indicating the influence of the weather on the mob, it is noted that ten lynchings occurred in August and only one in December. The white man hanged in Louisiana

was a murderer whose case had come to a mistrial more than two years after the crime. Dissatisfaction with the court proceedings here moved a mob to deliberate action. Passion due to racial feeling is traceable in the lynchings for trivial causes.

Criminal assaults by negroes furnish the gravest provocation to summary vengeance. Yet only fourteen of the seventy-two lynchings were for the "usual crime" while nineteen were for alleged attempts at criminal assault. More than half of the cases of mob violence had nothing to do with attacks upon women.—New York World.

## WANT CANTEN REINSTATED

Spanish-American War Veterans will Ask Congress to Take the Matter Up.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Yards of petitions, bearing the signatures of nearly every member of the Spanish-American war veterans, will be dumped into congress in the next week or so, praying for a restoration of the army canteen. Captain Mitchell, secretary of the organization intends to push the matter vigorously.

## TERRIFIC BLIZZARD

Southern Russia is Storm Swept and Hundreds of Persons Have Lost Their Lives.

Odessa, Russia, Jan. 3.—Enormous loss of life and immense damage to property has been wrought by terrible blizzards which are raging throughout Southern Russia. In one province 160 deaths occurred, due to the storm, and the death list will run equally high in other provinces. Huge drifts of snow now block the railroads and highways.

## SEIZES THE WATER WORKS

State of Pennsylvania will Take a Hand in Scranton Typhoid Epidemic.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 3.—The city water supply, owned almost entirely by W. W. Scranton president of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, has been seized by the state, which, for the present, will assume jurisdiction of the plant, valued at \$12,000,000.

Thirty-one new cases of typhoid were reported and is the opinion that the epidemic is still spreading in an alarming manner. The city now has 261 cases and it is presumed many more have not been officially reported. There seems to be grave danger that the epidemic, great as it is, is only in its infancy.

## GOVERNOR FOLK ASKS FOR MANY REFORMS

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 3.—In Governor Folk's message which was sent to the legislature today recommends, among other things, the regulation get-rich-quick and fake mining concerns, rigid life insurance laws and the enactment of a 2 per cent railroad rate and state primary laws; also the adoption of

A GOOD START—Is half the victory. Begin 1907 with us and you'll have a whole year of rejoicing.

ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY.

## ALL MUD BESPATTERED

Prospective Bride Walks Twelve Miles and Files Suit Against Man She was to Have Wedded.

Petersburg, Ind., Jan. 3.—Foot-sore and weary, Miss Ida White, aged 18, of Washington, Indiana, arrived in this city, yesterday evening, from Highbanks, Indiana, where she had gone to be married. New Year's day, to Roy Jackson, aged 21, a farmer. After the girl arrived, the would-be groom decided he did not want to marry and through the mud and rain, she walked twelve miles to this city, and filed a suit for breach of promise against Jackson in the sum of \$1,000.

## BANKERS ALARMED

They Refuse to Make Loans on Cuban Crops, if United States Troops are Removed.

Havana, Jan. 3.—The possibility of the withdrawal of the United States troops from Cuba at no far distant date, has so greatly alarmed the bankers, throughout the island, that they have issued an announcement that in the event of the withdrawal of Uncle Sam's protection, they refuse to make loans on crops. American troops are necessary to insure the stability of such security, they declare.

## NATIONAL PETROLIUM ASSOCIATION FILES CHARGES

Washington, Jan. 3.—The National Petroleum Association with headquarters in Cleveland, today entered a complaint before the interstate commerce commission, against the Ann Arbor and other roads on the ground of discriminatory rates against the members of the association and in favor of the Standard Oil Company.

**McClain's**

**ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE PRICES**

January is always a time when we make especial low prices on many pieces of Furniture that we wish to discontinue or close out. You now have the opportunity of owning some very pretty pieces of Furniture at wholesale price.

## THE CHRISTMAS RUSH

is over and we are now in a position to again take care of your watch repairing. We do the finest watch work in the city. Make old watches as good as new and guarantee absolute satisfaction. If you will allow us to put your timepiece in order you won't need to ask your neighbor the time of day. Give us a trial.

**C. E. Burris**

Jeweler and Optician. 134 West Center Street.



ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIAM H. MOODY.

When William H. Moody becomes an associate justice of the supreme court, Massachusetts will have two native sons in that tribunal, the other being Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of the poet. Mr. Moody was born at Newbury, Mass., in 1853. He is a graduate of Harvard and has been in public life for seven years, secretary of the navy for two years and has been attorney general since July 1, 1904. His home is at Haverhill.